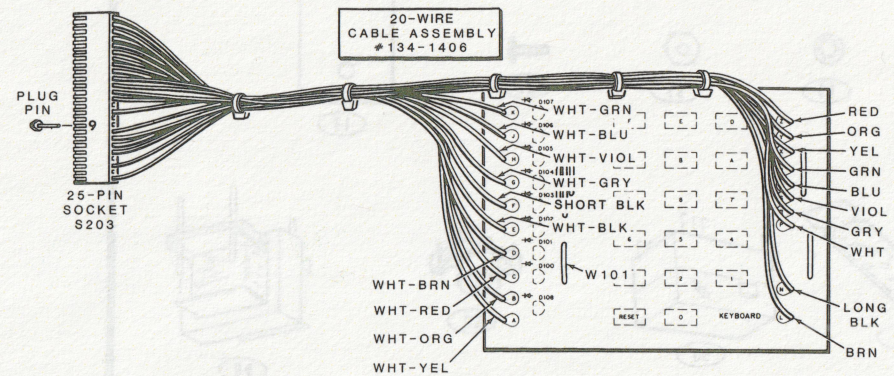
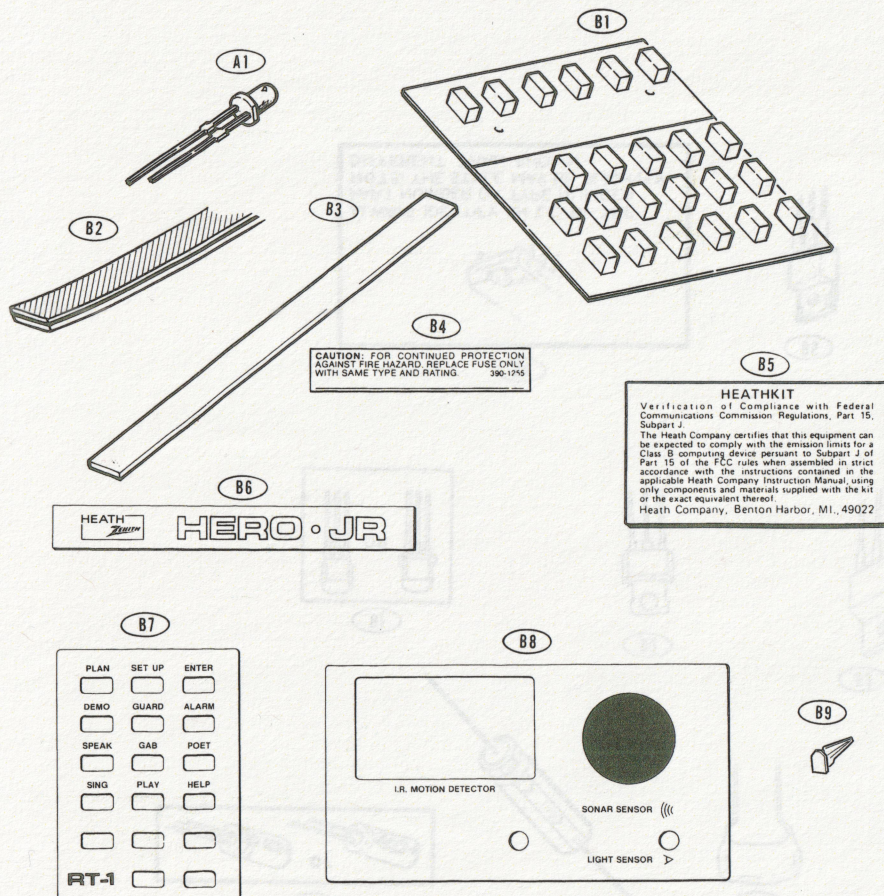


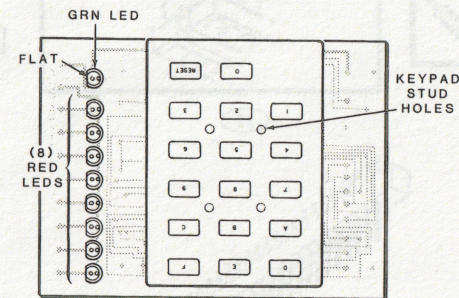
# ILLUSTRATION BOOKLET

Part of 595-3147

## KEYBOARD CIRCUIT BOARD PARTS PICTORIAL



PICTORIAL 1-1



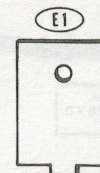
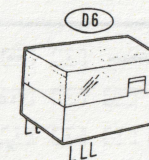
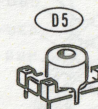
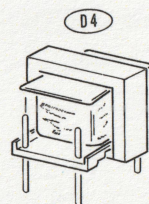
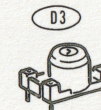
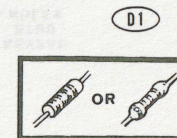
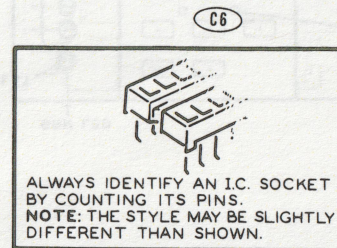
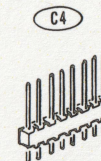
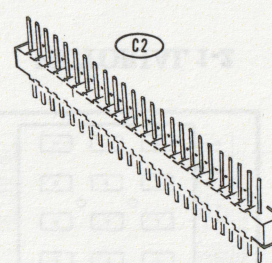
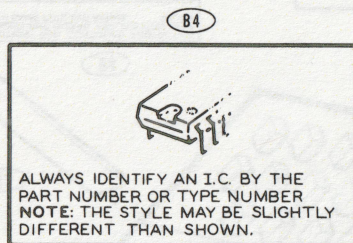
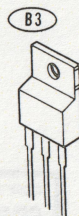
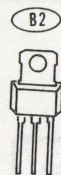
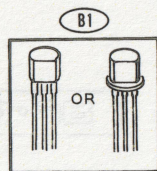
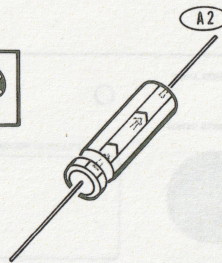
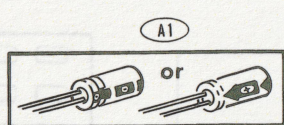
PICTORIAL 1-2

Model RT-1

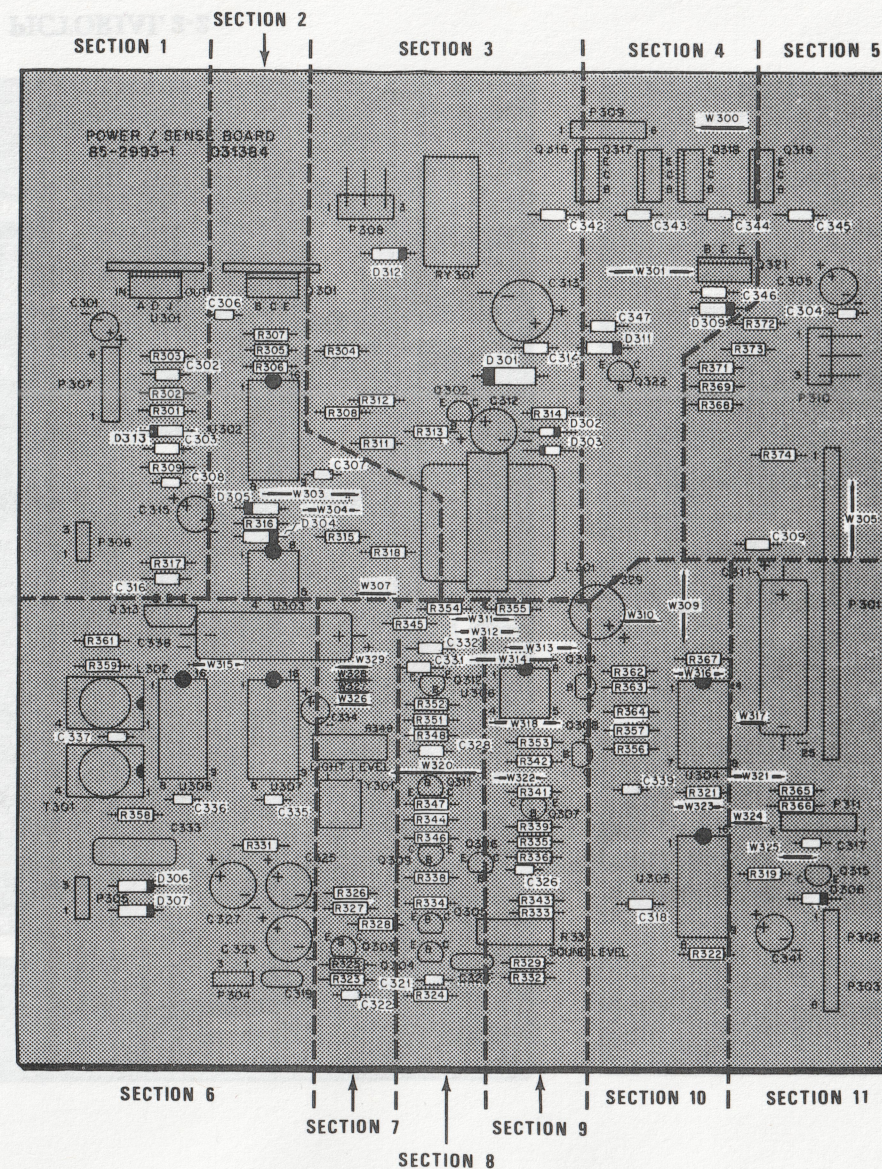
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# POWER/SENSE CIRCUIT BOARD PARTS PICTORIAL





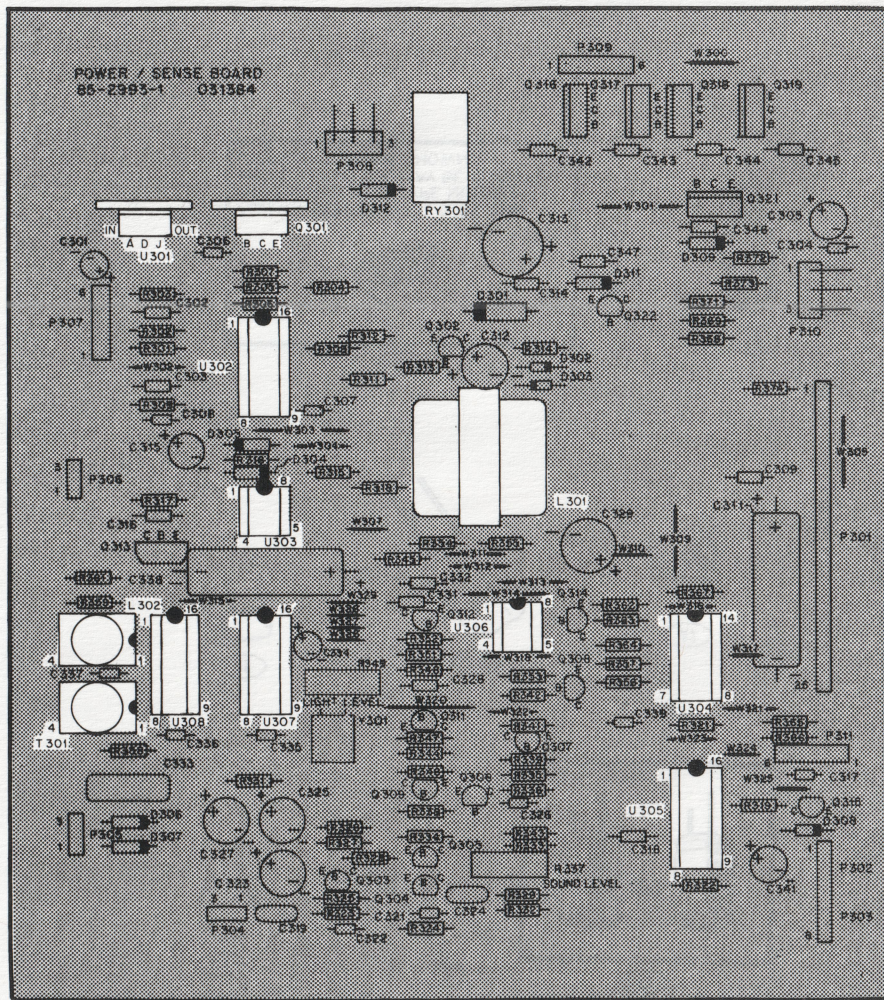


PICTORIAL 2-1



### PICTORIAL 2-3





PICTORIAL 2-4

Once you remove a protected IC from its protective foam packing, DO NOT lay the IC down or let go of it until it is installed in its socket. When you bend the leads of a protected IC, hold the IC in one hand and place your other hand on your work surface before you touch the IC to your work surface. This will equalize the static electricity between the work surface and the IC.

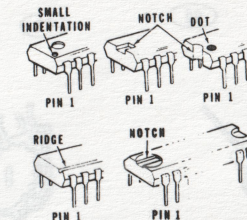
The pins on the IC's may be bent out at an angle, so they do not line up with the holes in the IC socket. DO NOT try to install an IC without first bending the pins as described below. To do so may damage the IC pins or the socket, causing intermittent contact.



Before you install an IC, lay it down on its side as shown below and very carefully roll it toward the pins to bend the lower pins into line. Then turn the IC over and bend the pins on the other side in the same manner.



Compare the IC to the drawing shown below. Then determine which end of the IC is the pin 1 end.



Position the pin 1 end of the IC over the index mark on the circuit board. Then start the IC pins into the socket. Make sure that all of the pins are started into the socket. Then push the IC firmly into the socket. NOTE: An IC pin can become bent under the IC and it will appear as though it is correctly installed in the socket.

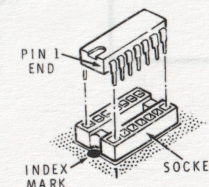
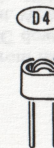
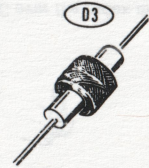
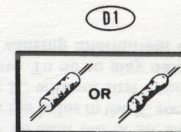
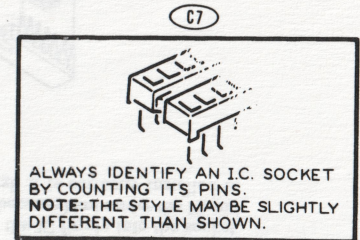
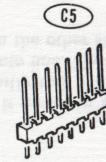
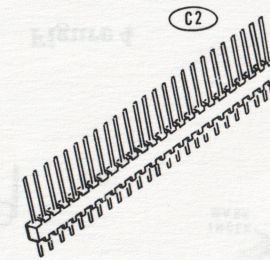
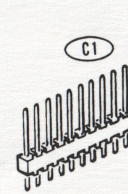
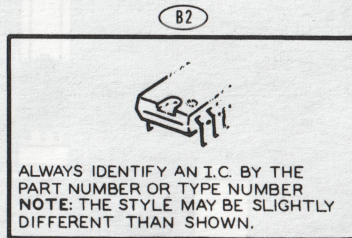
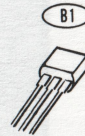
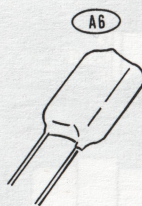
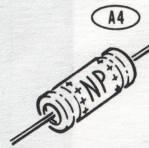
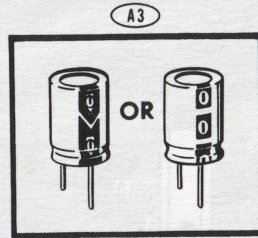
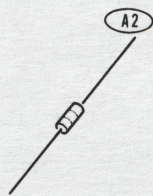


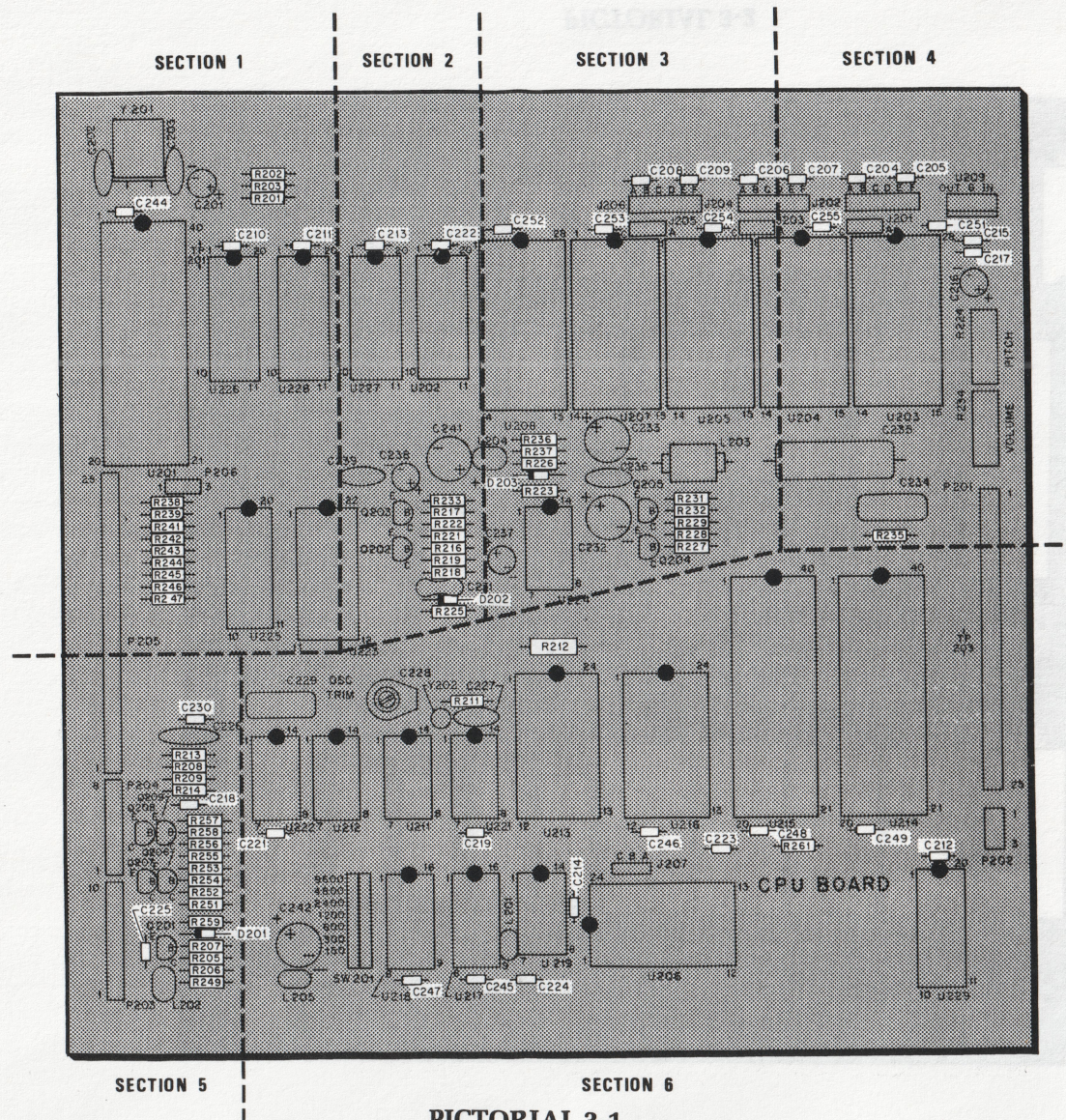
Figure 4



# CPU CIRCUIT BOARD PARTS PICTORIAL

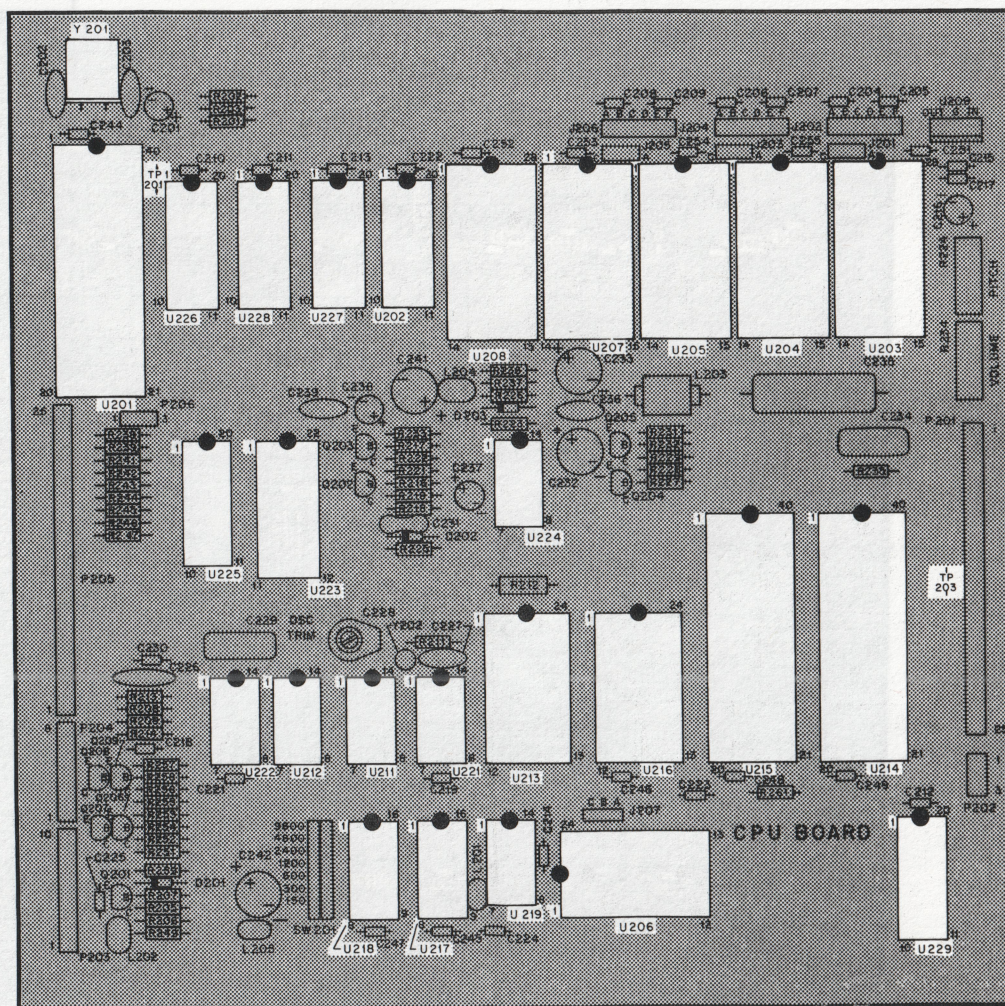




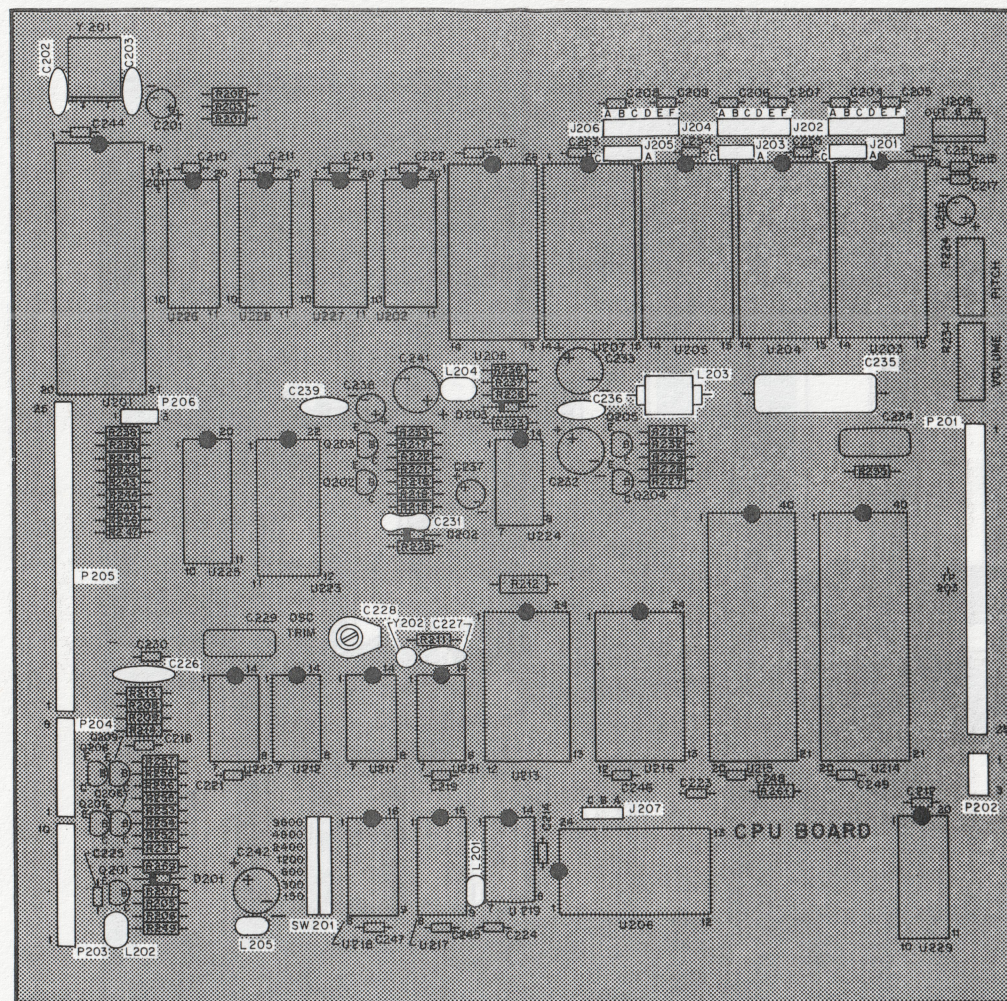


PICTORIAL 3-1



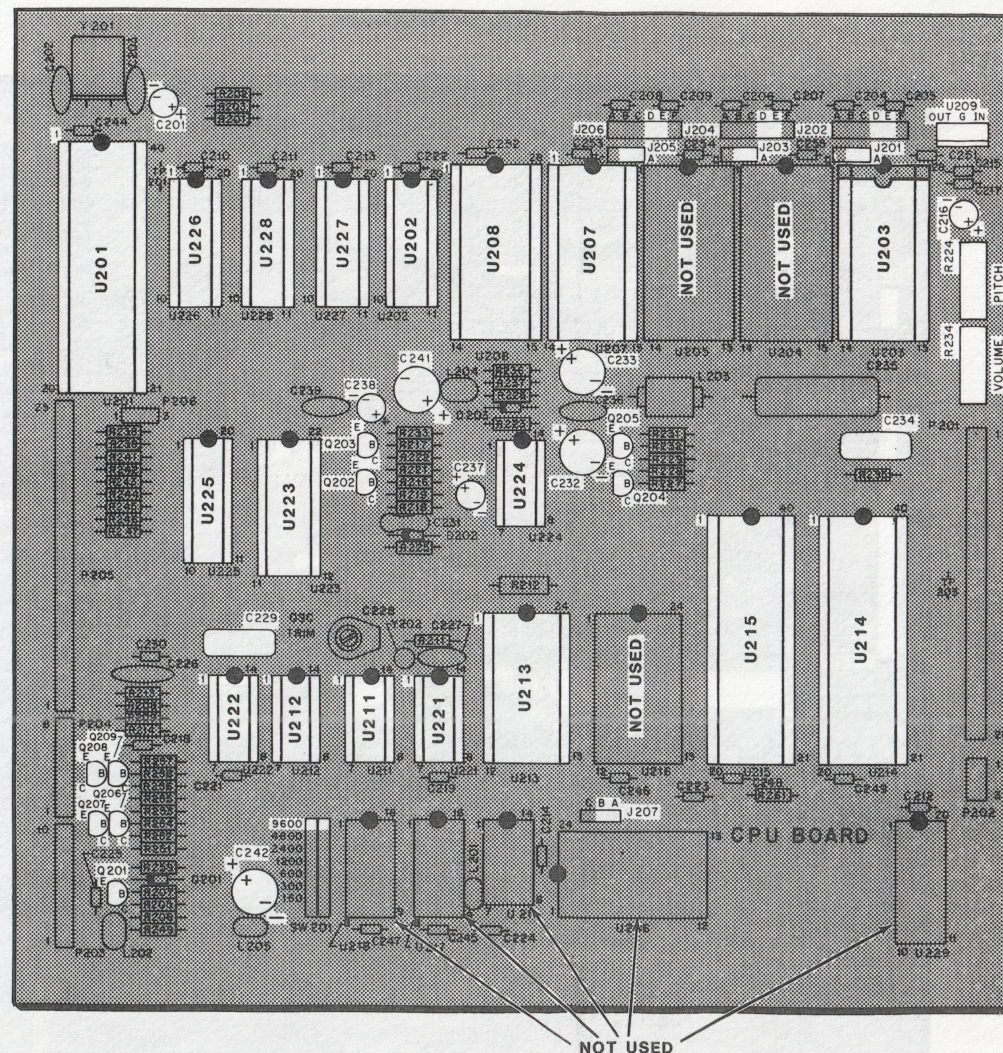






PICTORIAL 3-3

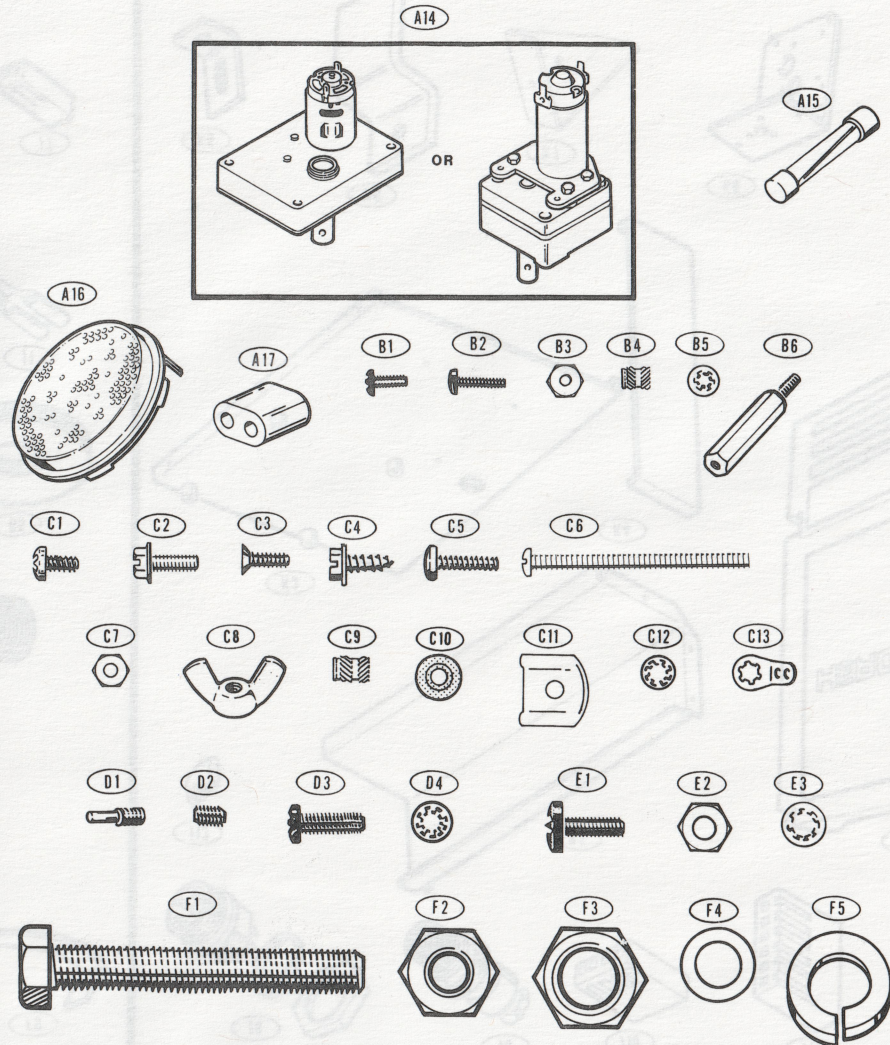
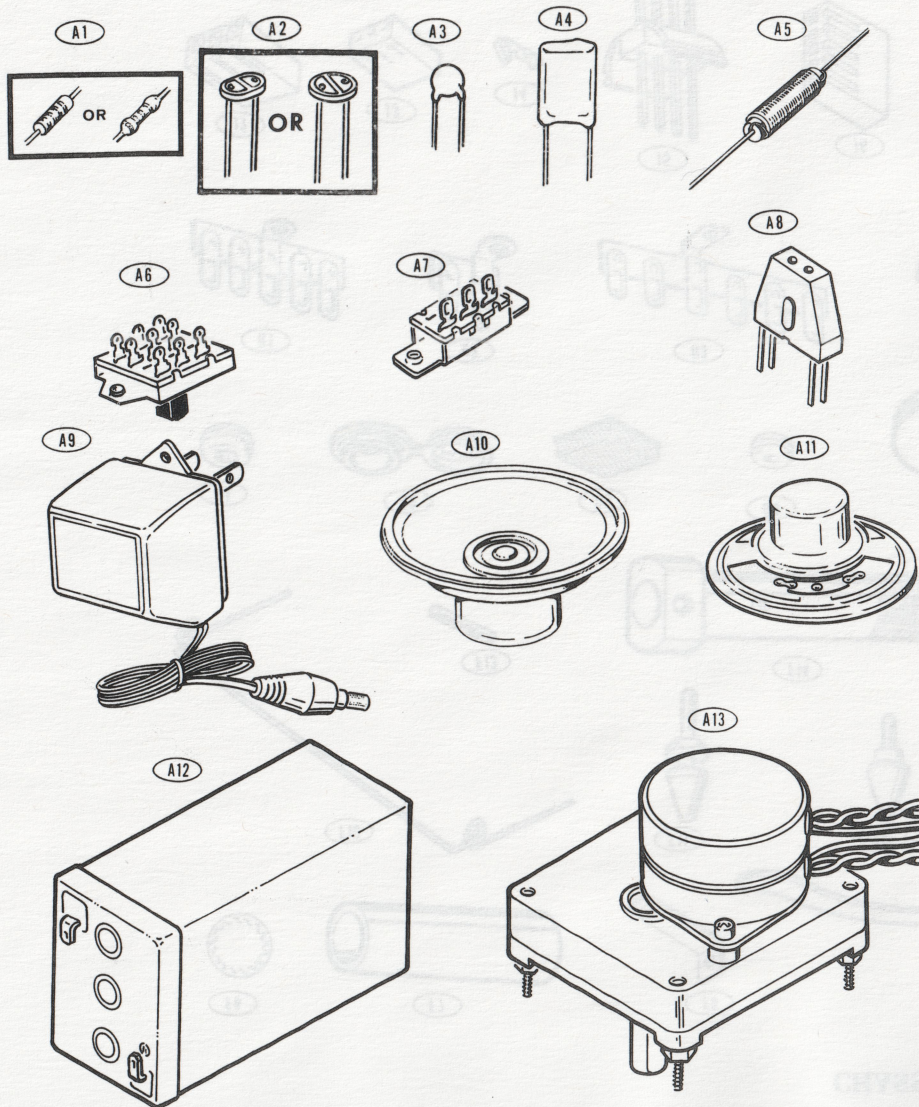




PICTORIAL 3-4

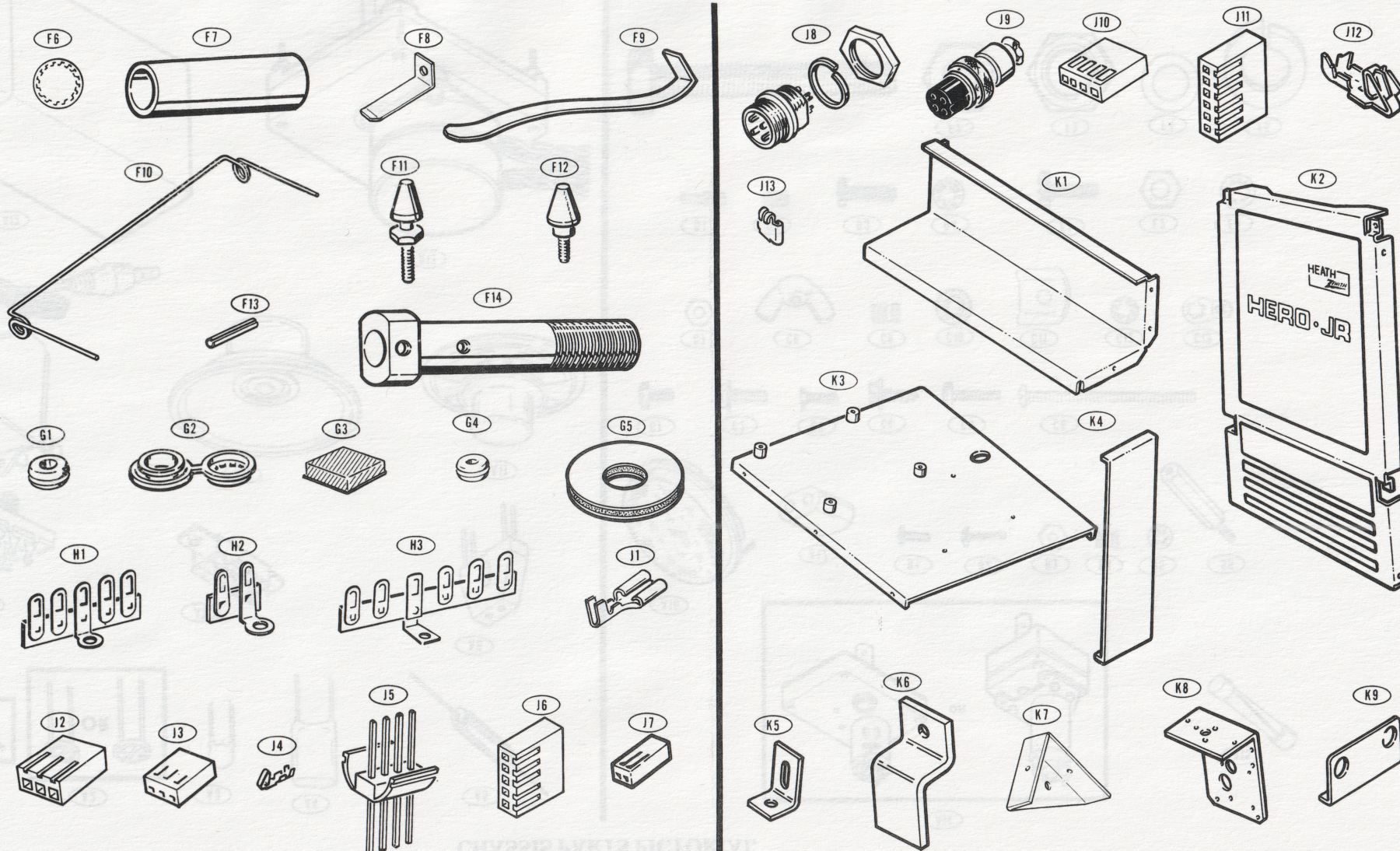


# CHASSIS PARTS PICTORIAL



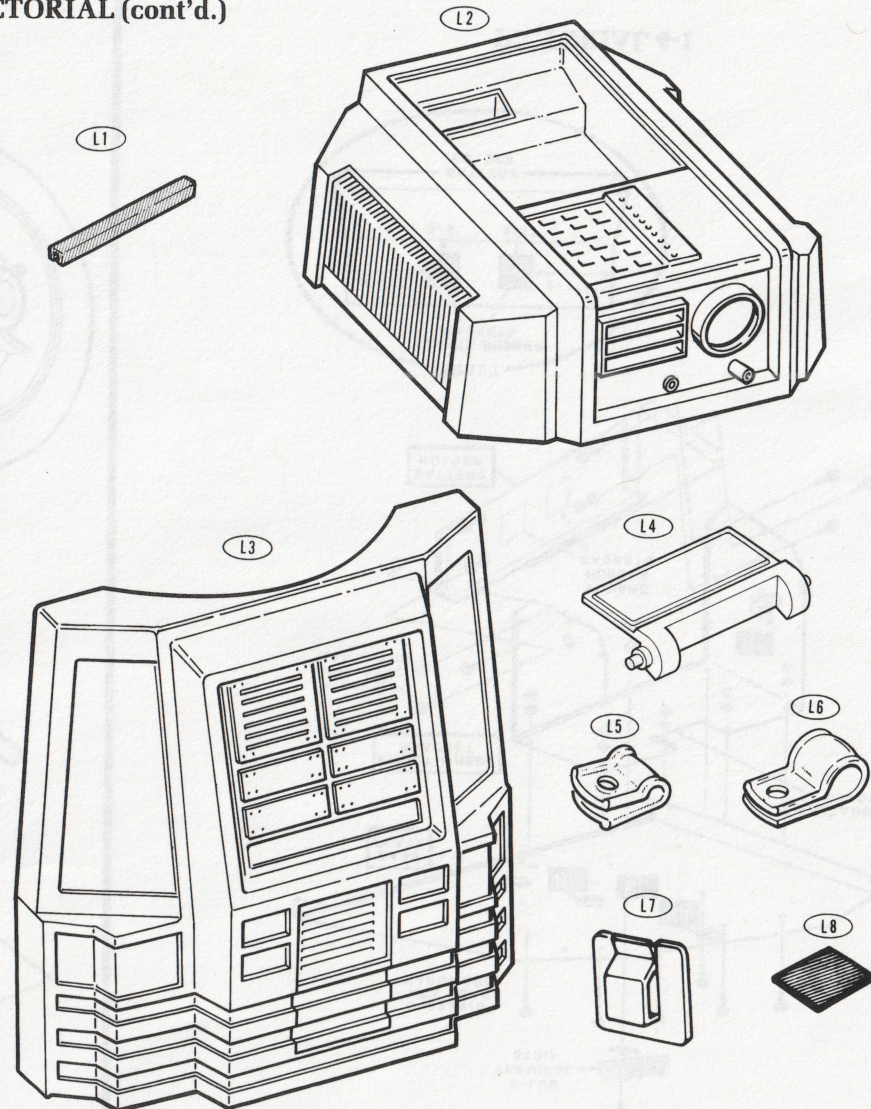
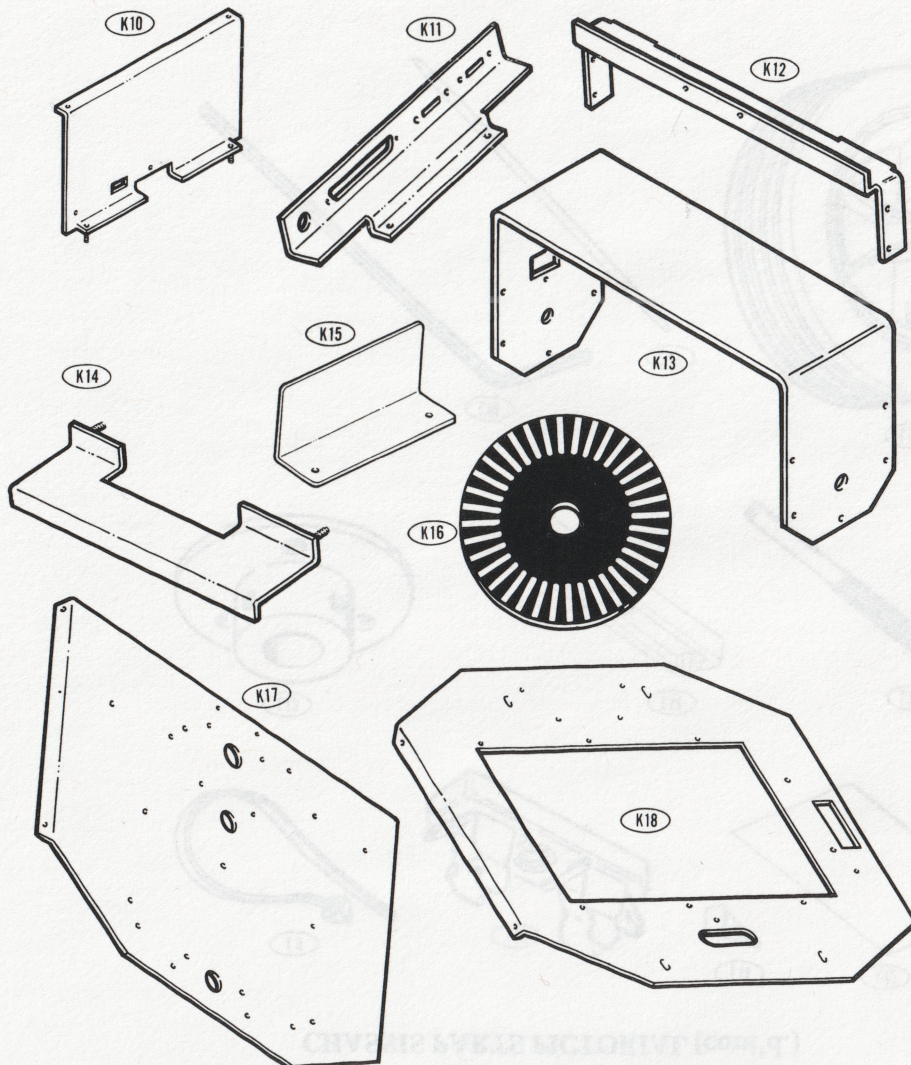


## CHASSIS PARTS PICTORIAL (cont'd.)



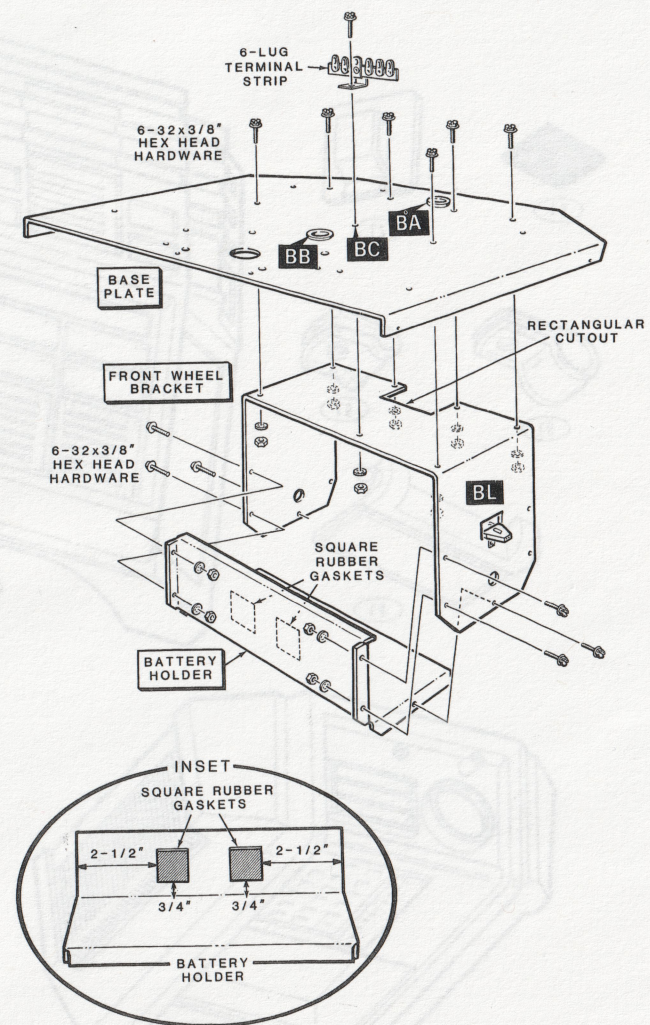
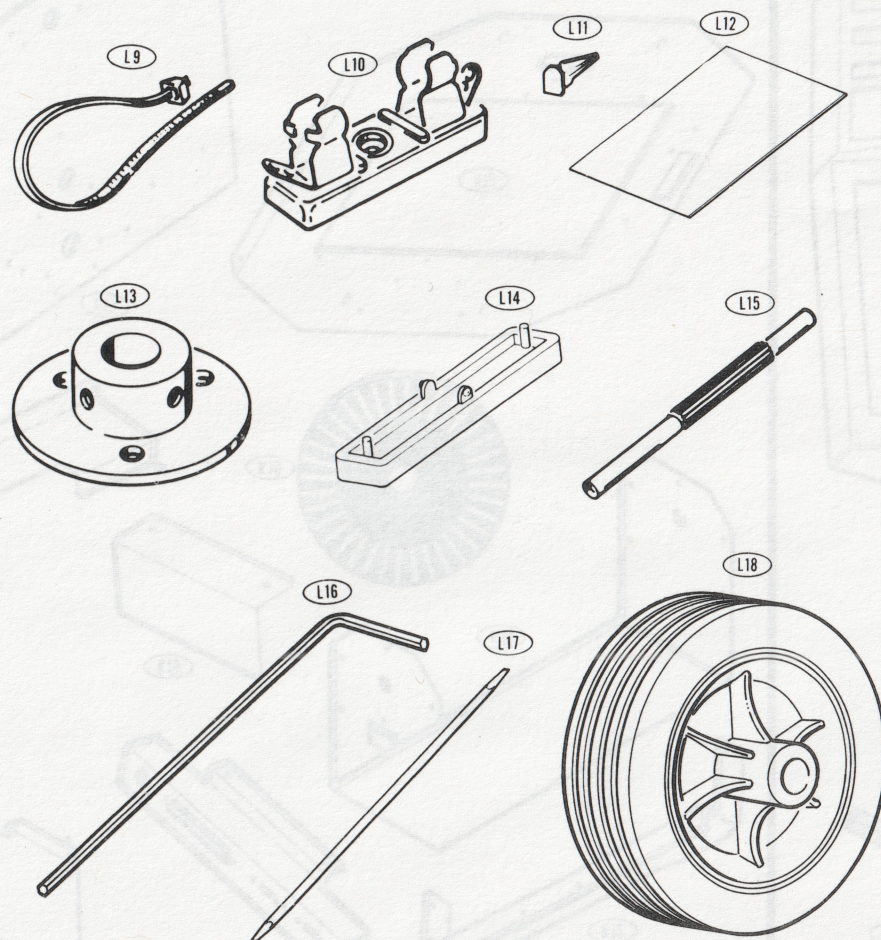


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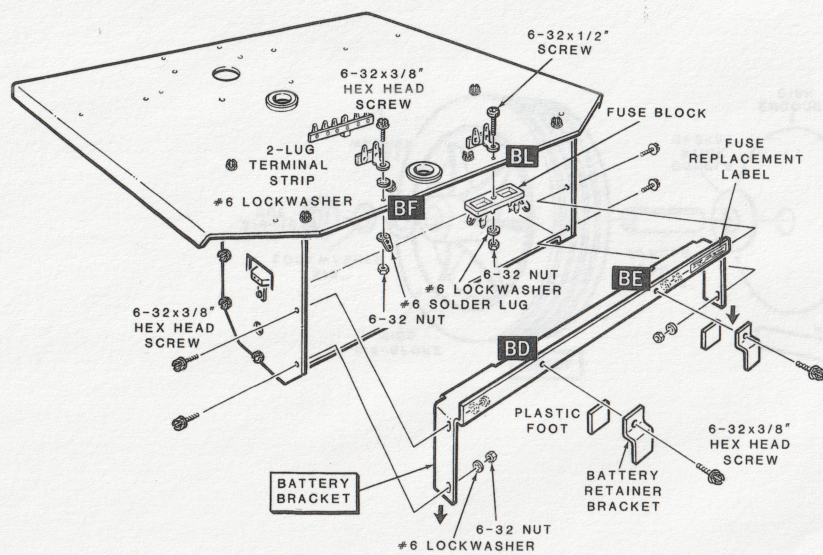


## CHASSIS PARTS PICTORIAL (cont'd.)

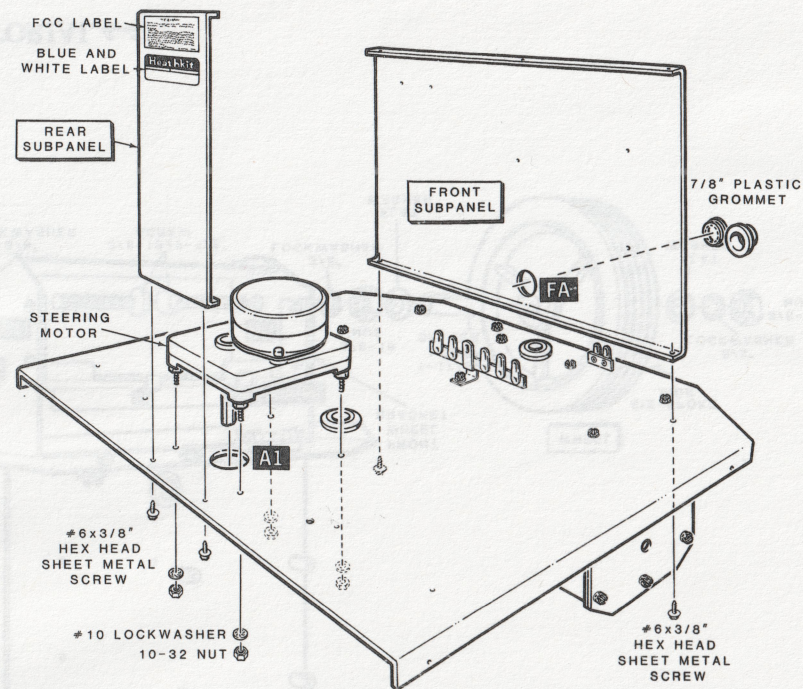


PICTORIAL 4-1





PICTORIAL 4-2

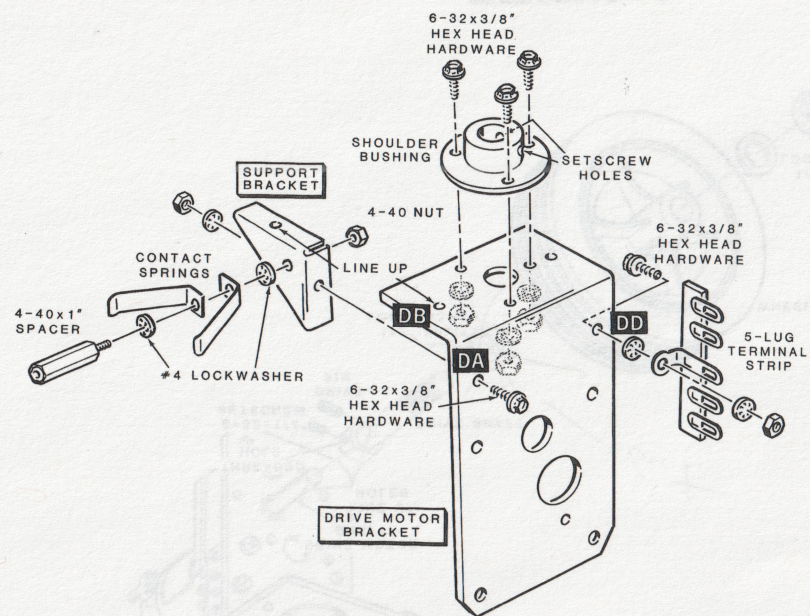


PICTORIAL 4-3

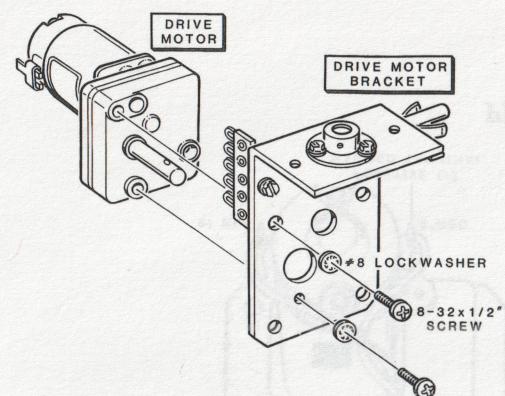




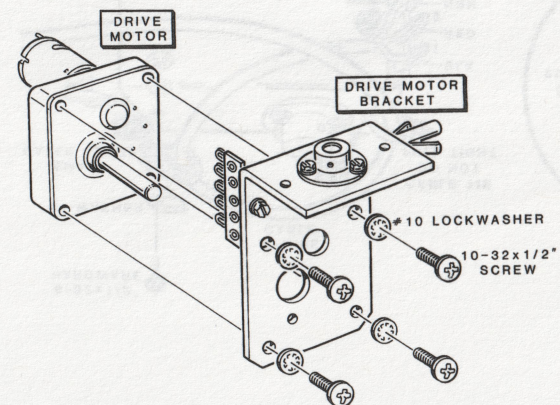




PICTORIAL 4-5

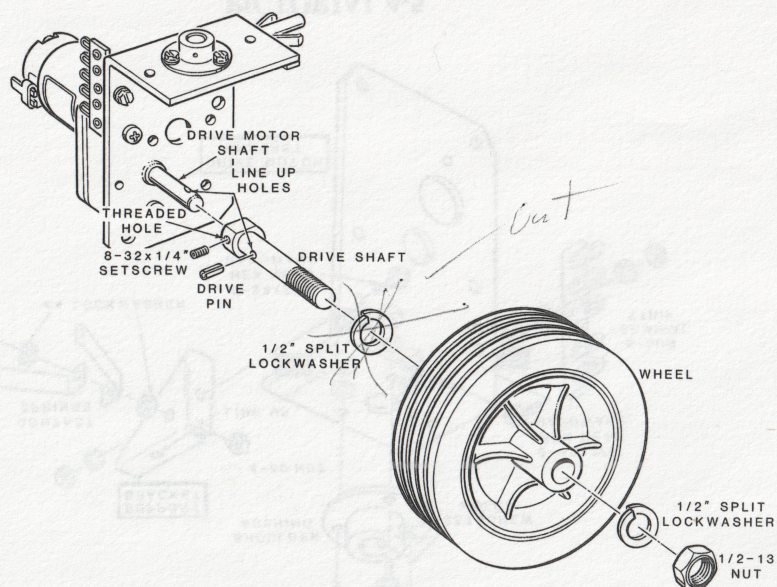


OR

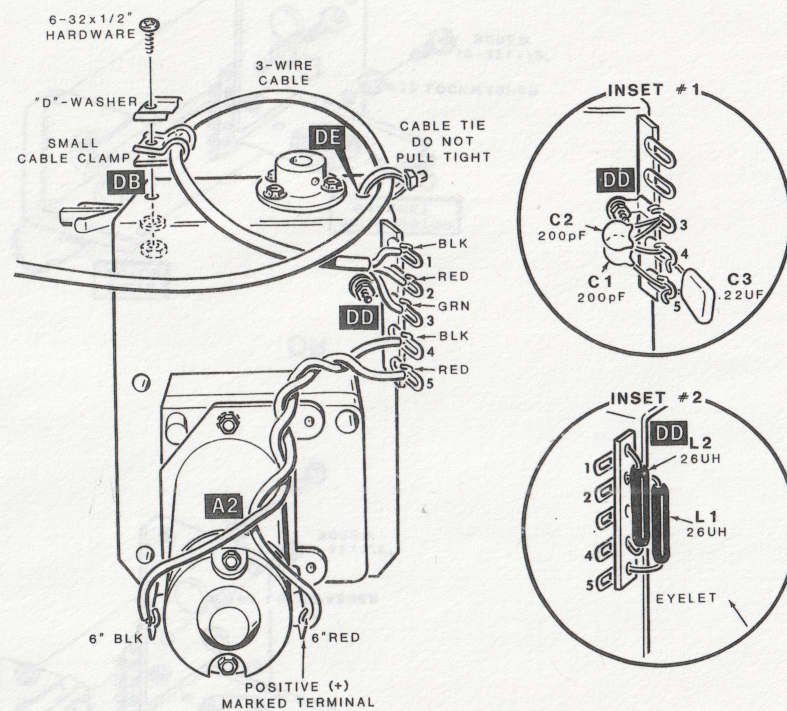


PICTORIAL 4-6



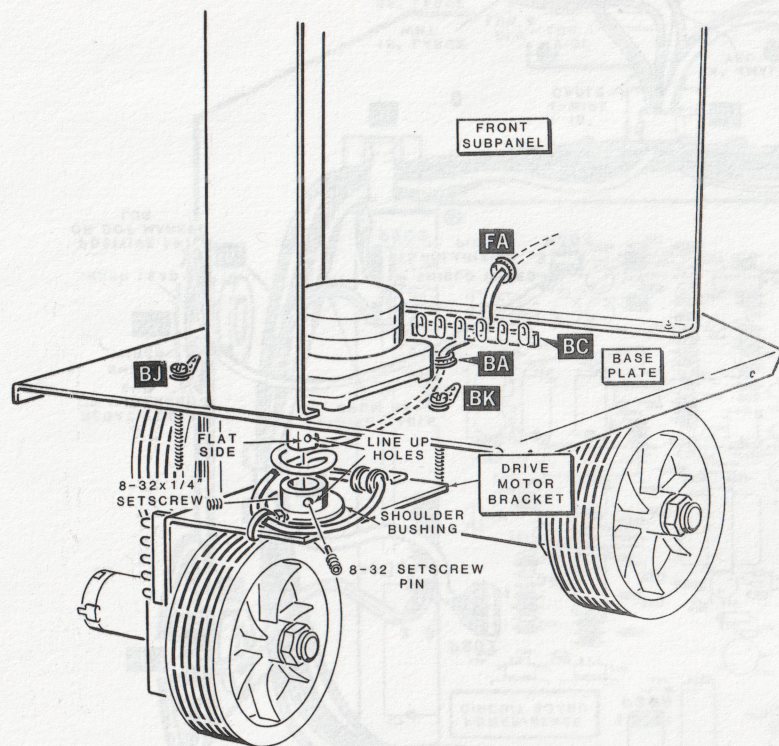


PICTORIAL 4-7

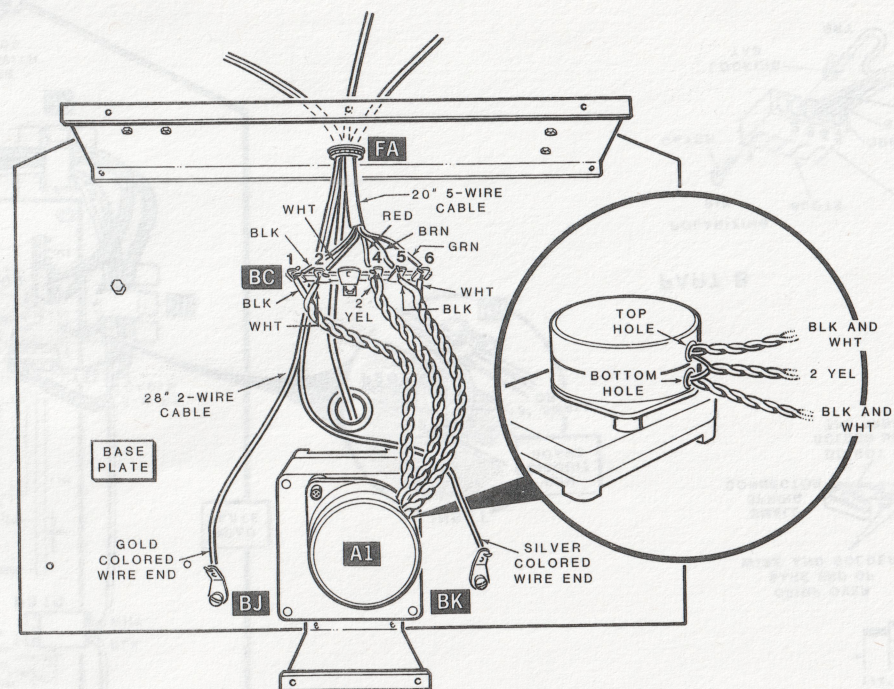


PICTORIAL 4-8





PICTORIAL 4-9



PICTORIAL 4-10





A diagram showing a butt joint between two plates. The gap between the plates is labeled as  $1/4"$ . Arrows indicate the direction of the applied force.

SMALL  
SPRING  
CONNECTOR

DO NOT GET  
SOLDER UNDER  
THE SPRING

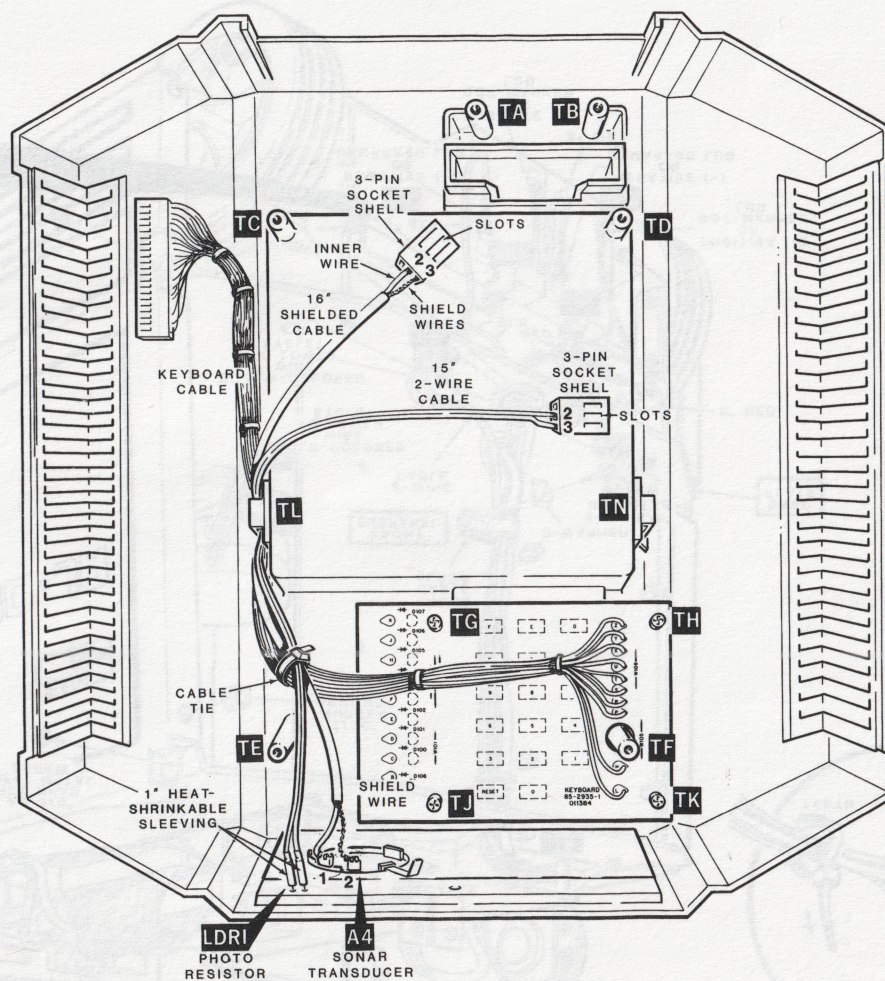
A detailed diagram of a 5-pin socket shell. The shell is shown in perspective, with five slots numbered 1 through 5. A polarizing pin is shown inserted into slot 1. A catch is located on the left side of the shell. A locking tab is shown on the right side. Five wires are connected to the slots: GRN (Green) to slot 1, BLU (Blue) to slot 2, VIOL (Violet) to slot 3, GRY (Grey) to slot 4, and a fifth wire (unlabeled) to slot 5. The entire assembly is labeled as a 5-PIN SOCKET SHELL.

### Detail 4-14A



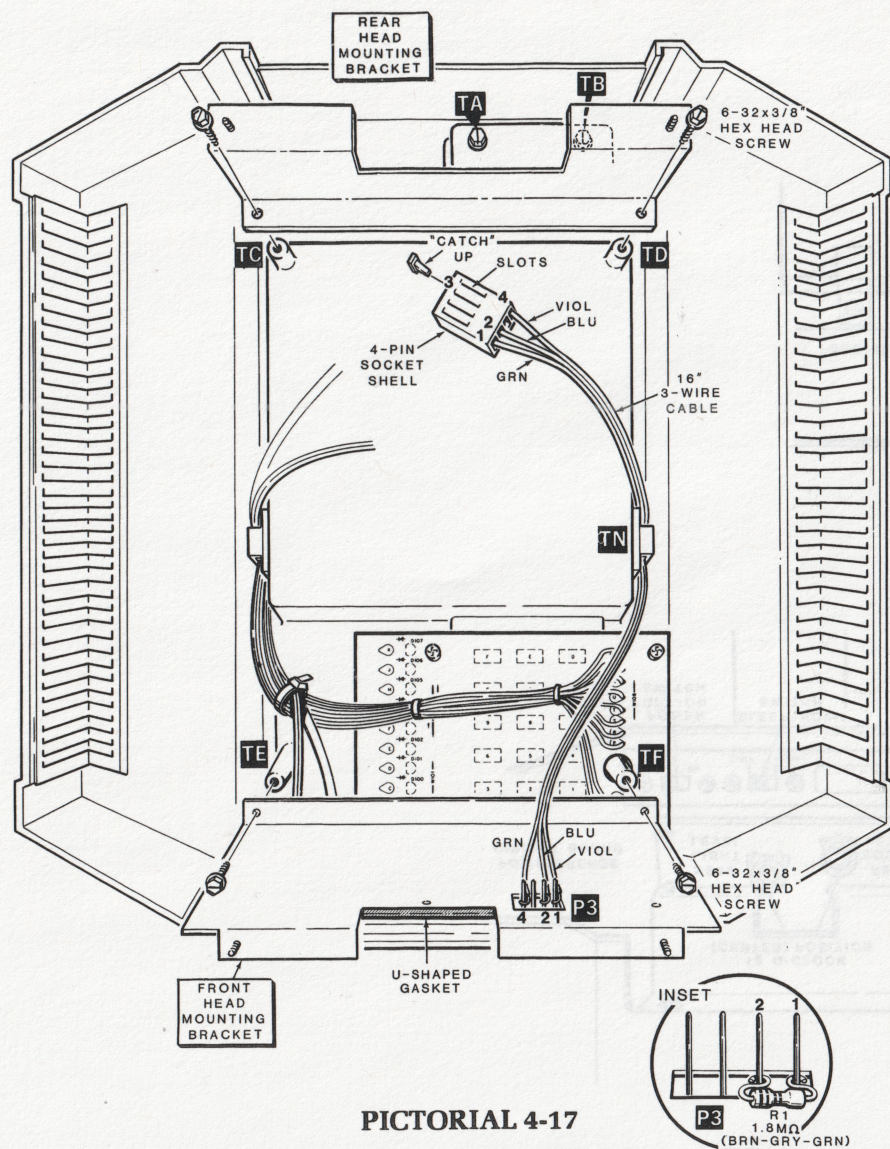




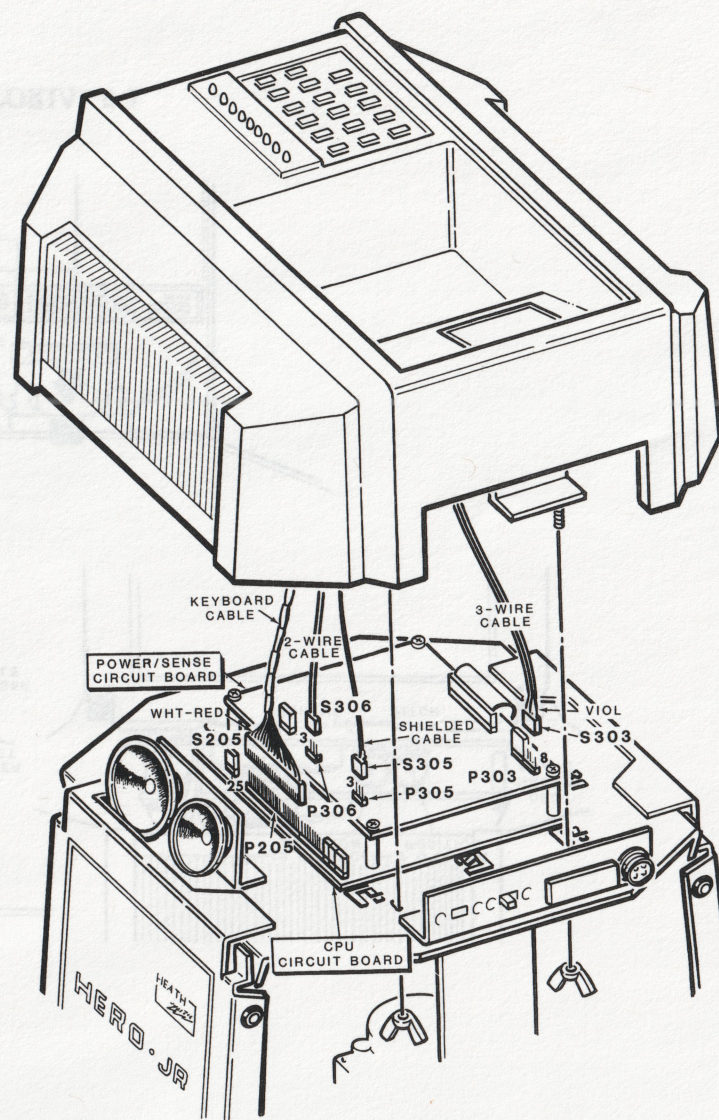


PICTORIAL 4-16



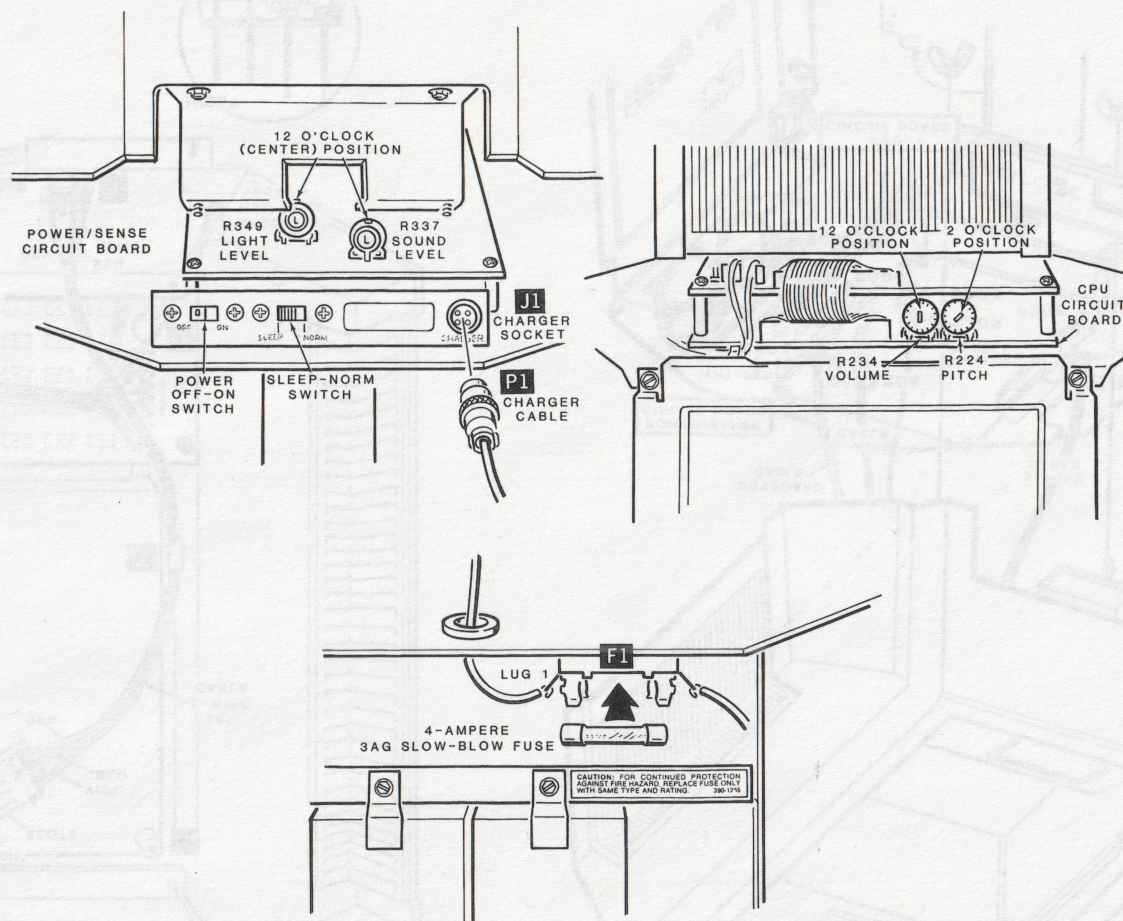


PICTORIAL 4-17



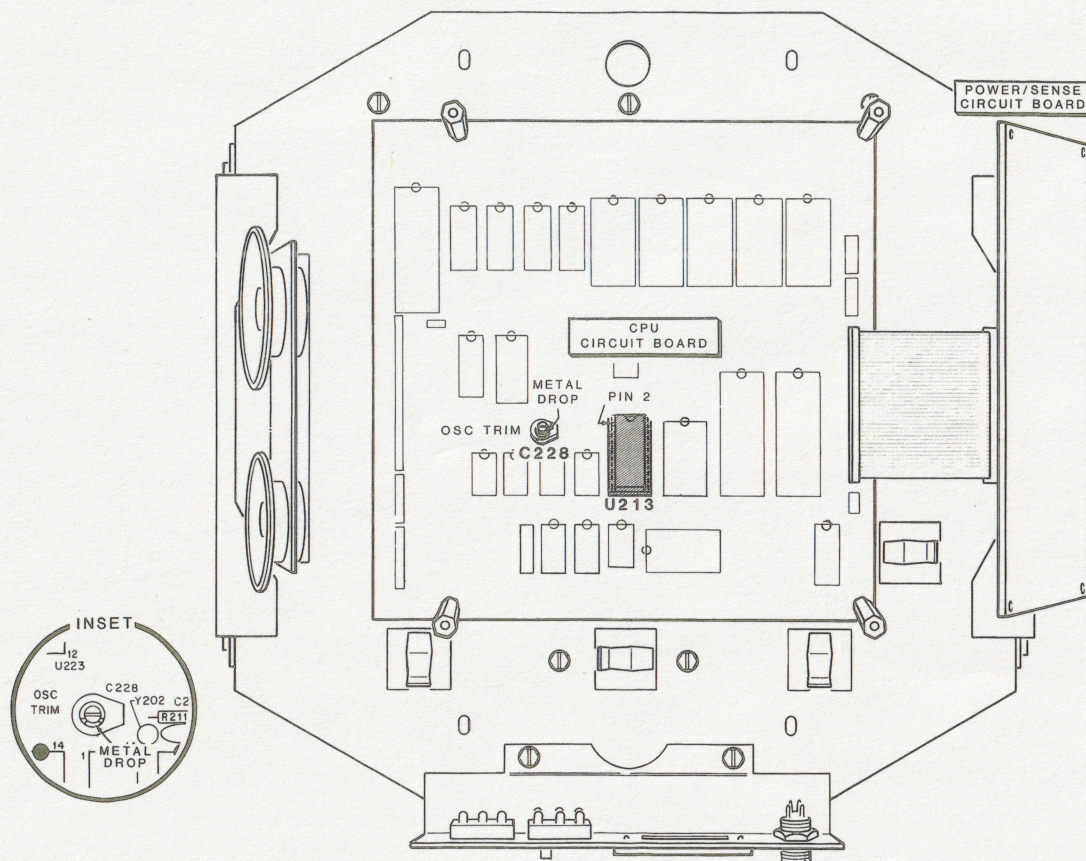
PICTORIAL 4-18





PICTORIAL 5-1





PICTORIAL 5-2